National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Climate change and Caribbean hurricanes

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Abstract:

Poster Session Hurricanes and Climate P2A.7: Air temperatures in the trade wind inversion over the Caribbean have been rising much faster than sea temperatures. These features are shown to be linked with trends in the regional Hadley circulation. Changes in atmospheric composition play a secondary role. Smoke and dust plumes from Africa enhance the greenhouse effect, creating a unique Caribbean response to global warming. Reduced surface heat fluxes together with a more stable lower troposphere should inhibit hurricanes despite an increase of SST. Paleo-proxy indices, observational data and IPCC cGCM model projections are analyzed to find long-term trends in hurricanes and the underlying causes.

Source: https://ams.confex.com/ams/28Hurricanes/webprogram/Paper137902.html

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Extreme Weather Event

Extreme Weather Event: Hurricanes/Cyclones

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Ocean/Coastal

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

Non-United States: Non-U.S. North America

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Health Outcome Unspecified

Mitigation/Adaptation: ☑

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

Model/Methodology: ☑

type of model used or methodology development is a focus of resource

Exposure Change Prediction

Resource Type: ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

Timescale: ☑

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified